

ALBANY.

PUBLIC PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

AN EX-CHAIRMAN OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY HAS OFFERED TO "PRINTERS" FROM THE PRINTERS—HE JUSTIFIES THE BRIBERY BY PRECEDENT—AN EASY CONSCIENCE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, March 12.—The Printing Committee of the Assembly held another meeting this afternoon and obtained one or two good points. The first witness was Isaac V. Montague of Grange County; he testified that he resides at Middletown, is a printer by trade, was a member of the last Legislature, and Chairman of the Printing Committee of the Assembly.

Q. Was there any influence brought to bear by printing firms to secure passage of resolutions for extra printing? A. When the first resolution was brought before the Printing Committee, I knew that the printing firms had been put under contract, but I did not know what part; I went to Weed, Parsons & Co. to learn how things stood; while there I said to Mr. Parsons, "how did you come to be so far out of the way?" he seemed to be so far from the business street; what reply he made to that, I do not now know, but he said to me that it was quite a distance from the Capitol, and the probability was, that being the Chairman of the Committee, I would have occasion to come down there frequently; he said he had been in the habit, knowing that members received \$5 per day—not enough to pay their expenses of giving the Chairman of the Committee of Printing something for his extra labors, knowing that he had a good deal of running to do; that was the substance; he did not give it the exact language.

Q. What else was said? A. He said he proposed to do the same this year in my case.

Q. Did he tell you what he proposed to do? A. He did not, further than he had been in the habit of giving something to the Chairman of the Printing Committee, and would do something in my case; I don't think I had another interview with Mr. Parsons after that day during the session; was frequently there; had occasion to go down and inquire whether the printing called for under resolution was included in the contract; I did not know what was included in the contract, and it became necessary to go down there and get information; sometimes had to go frequently.

Q. Did you go to The Argus office? A. Yes, but had no conversation there, except on the immediate matter under consideration; nothing was said about presents being made; did not remember that which place I went to; I went to Weed, Parsons & Co. because I had been told that they had a contract for Department printing, and to The Argus because they had a contract for Legislative printing; all printing was referred to the Committee, and I had to take notice of it, and wanted to see what came under contract and what did not; had no other interview with Mr. Parsons, until the close of the session; at the close of the session he made me a present of \$500.

Q. Was that the only present you received from Mr. Parsons? A. Yes, in that shape; I sometimes saw books on the shelf that I wanted to send to my constituents, and he said that if I saw any books there that I wanted, and it did not interfere, to take them and send them; cannot say as to their value; did not make more than half a dozen books; never voted in favor of any measure in view of a present from Mr. Parsons; felt favorably toward the present because I considered Mr. Parsons a very clever, fine man; frequently voted against having extra work done, and even carried it so far as to refuse to vote resolutions.

Q. Did you receive anything from The Argus Company? A. No, sir, not during the session.

Q. Did you see anything from a present from The Argus Company at the close of the session?

Q. How much? A. \$500.

Q. You gave it to you? A. Mr. Manning, I think it was; he had no conversation in regard to it prior to receiving it; did not refuse to receive it; accepted it readily; proposed to "tell the truth and shame the devil," never supposed in receiving the money that there was anything wrong in the transaction; neither do I now; had a great deal of running to do, after session hours, while other members were enjoying single hours, did not look upon it as a bribe; it was for extra labor, work done after hours.

Q. Did you introduce any resolutions in regard to printing? A. While in Mr. Parsons's office, one day, he told me that he had done some work for the Auditor of the Canal Department without the authority of the Assembly, and he wanted me to introduce the resolution authorizing that work to be done, so as to save him the trouble of putting it in the Supply bill.

Q. How much was that? A. I think it was for 1,000 copies; that was the only resolution I ever introduced; and that was for very simply doing; Mr. Parsons was not to understand that I had introduced it, and to give something to the Chairman of the Committee; that had been in the habit of giving something for extra labor; that he had not introduced it; the conversation was about the amount of printing; in one instance, over the previous year, tried to keep the printing of documents down to the lowest possible figure; in another instance, in that, which was a member of the Committee, and looked up previous orders, the conversation with Mr. Parsons was the first time that I called there; he said he would want to find out what the printing would cost, and whether it came under the contract.

Q. E. V. Dennison was next sworn; besides in Albany; knew Mr. Montague, the previous witness; he knows at his (Dennison's) mother's; had heard him say in the past, in presence of his mother, brother, and sister, that his expenses were more than his pay of \$5 per day; and that Weed, Parsons & Co. had made him a present of \$500; was sure that he did not say \$500, but \$500; his mother had spoken of it the winter, and said it ought to be known; had a conversation with Mr. Montague afterward, in a carriage going to Troy; he did not then state the amount, only that he had not a present; the conversation in the house was in March; that in the carriage was after the adjournment of the Legislature; he never said anything about a present from The Argus Company; being a member of the Committee, and the Committee adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

REORGANIZING THE JUDICIARY.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF CIVIL JUSTICES IN NEW-YORK CITY—CHANGES IN MANNER OF ELECTION—IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS CONSIDERED.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, March 12.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee met this afternoon to consider various matters which have been referred to them, among which was the bill lately introduced by Mr. Foley, reducing the number of Civil Justices in the City of New-York from nine to six, and their salaries from \$10,000 to \$5,000. The districts are to be laid out on the basis of population, so that each district shall comprise an equal number of population, and the Justices shall be elected on a general ticket, instead of by districts. The fees for processes are reduced, so as not to exceed \$1.50 for the total costs of a suit.

Several amendments were presented by Mr. Twombly on behalf of the Bar Association of New-York, providing that the Justices shall be elected on June 1, 1873; that the present District Courts shall be abolished; and that the Justices shall hold one term of three months in each district annually; that the Commission of Jurors shall forward not less than ten nor more than 200 names of persons eligible to do jury duty in these Courts; and that all issues of law shall be decided by the Justice within eight days after submission. Mr. Fitch, for the bill, claimed that the Legislature had the constitutional power to modify the jurisdiction of or abolish the Courts entirely.

Eugene Daly also addressed the Committee in support of the bill. The full argument on the bill was deferred till Thursday next, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Spencer. Judge Kane of the Eighth Civil District appeared to oppose several police justice bills which were presented. Ex-Judge Welsh, for 14 years Police Justice in New-York City, addressed the Committee in support of the bill lately introduced in the Senate by Senator Benedict, which he desired substituted for the bill introduced by Mr. Foley on the same subject.

The Senate bill provides that the Justices of the Superior Court shall continue to sit in ten districts after their abolition; that the Police Justices in the City of New-York, who shall hold such offices, two for six, two for seven, two for eight, two for nine, and two for ten years. The compensation of the clerks to be fixed by the Board of Police, the Justices to receive \$7,000 per year, instead of \$10,000, as at present.

Mr. Foley's bill provides for the election of the Police Justices on a general ticket. A letter was read from Judge George M. Curtis of the Marine Court, expressing a hope that if the reform system now in operation there, reading of the clerk should be by the Board of Police, and the letter created some amusement. John D. Townsend presented a bill authorizing the Court of Common Pleas to appoint the Police Justices. The most important section was one which would be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of all persons. It is probable that the Committee will select the most important features from the various bills, and recommend to the Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.—ALBANY, Tuesday, March 12, 1872.

The bill to facilitate the construction of the Midland Railroad, which authorizes savings banks of this State to invest in bonds of towns in New-Jersey, was recommitted.

The Controller of New-York reported the amount of money and real estate granted to charitable and religious institutions from 1860 to 1871 inclusive. The amount was \$27,154,766.

A bill was introduced to provide for the better education of children in orphan asylums. It repeals the act of 1869, which gave sectarian schools to participate in the School Fund, and brings all schools under part of that fund under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of Common Schools.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act concerning proof of wills; to confirm the title of citizens of this State to land or which they have taken conveyance from alien; and to repeal an

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while he was Deputy City Auditor he forged the names of Charles Gibson and Peter Fogarty on proposals for clearing streets, and that, as the Commissioner of Public Works, he had authorized Charles Gibson, and Peter Fogarty made affidavits as to responsibility, whereas it is claimed that they never qualified.

LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—The examination of Capt. Henry Willis of the canal-boat W. G. Johnson and his alleged wife, Mary Allen, arrested on the charge of killing Mrs. Wm. Taylor and throwing her body into the Newtown Creek, was continued before Recorder Parrella yesterday. John McCormick testified that he witnessed the flight on the canal-boat; that Mrs. Taylor accused Willis of inducing some one to rob her boat, and that he, Willis, struck Mrs. Taylor in the forehead with a piece of wood; that Mrs. Taylor was left alone in the boat, and that witness and Taylor, after leaving the boat, rested several saloons. Several other witnesses gave unimportant testimony, and the investigation was adjourned until to-day.

NEW-YORK.—The Reform Association are still actively engaged in recruiting out new friends, and are now investigating the subject of the roads. There are in the town 300 Road Overseers and three Highway Commissioners, and the Reform Association are endeavoring to reduce their salaries to \$15,000. The three Commissioners value their services at \$2 per day, and have charged for every day during the year. The Reform Association are endeavoring to reduce the cost of the work has not exceeded \$5,000. The annual service of each Commissioner, it is alleged, was not worth more than that. Legal proceedings will be begun against the road officials for malfeasance.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES.

NEWBURGH.—The retiring Common Council met as a Board of Canvassers on Monday. Mayor Samuel L. Shuter and four Republican Aldermen were sworn in. Mayor Carson, who declined a re-nomination, has given his salary, \$500, to the Home for the Friendless and the Fire Department Fund.

MORRIS VERNON.—Jacob Rehnardt, a German carpenter of Washington, said that he saw William Brade, took a load of lumber to New-York on Monday. The totem, Henry Miller, demanded payment for his services, and, receiving a refusal, struck Brade with a heavy whip, inflicting serious wounds. The assault was arrested.

NORTH NEW-YORK.—About three weeks ago, William Waters received \$2,000 from an insurance company, and while he was making preparations to resume business, he disappeared mysteriously.

NEWARK.—The Board of Trustees, on Monday night, passed a resolution authorizing the Mayor to employ a private detective to investigate the case of the Mayor's private secretary, John Hopkins, who was committed on Monday night for perjury by a faction of the Reform party.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—A fire was discovered last evening in the pencil case manufactory of Appleton Brothers, in the second story of Jackson Brothers' building, and spread to the adjoining building owned and occupied by David Garrett, as a manufactory of plaster fittings and casts. The third floor of the main building was occupied by Mrs. Davidson, and the second and third floors of the adjoining building were occupied by David Garrett, on building and furniture, \$1,000; insured for \$2,000 by city and New-York companies. A fire broke out on building and furniture, \$1,000; insured for \$2,000 by city and New-York companies. A fire broke out on building and furniture, \$1,000; insured for \$2,000 by city and New-York companies.

NEWARK.—John Warren, John McDonald, and Wm. Quill were sentenced to prison for four years in the State Prison for atrocious assault on Thompson Price and an officer; George Cunningham, one year, for burglary; Jacob Lohmeyer, grand larceny, two years, and George O'Brien, grand larceny, and larceny, one year. Lydia Belden, aged 14, was committed yesterday for perjury, in default of \$4,000 bail. The body of an unknown man, aged about 12, was found yesterday, in the river at the foot of Fifth-street.

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THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,

Offers to those desiring Insurance advantages which it is believed cannot be surpassed by any other Institution of the kind.

Assets, \$19,000,000. Annual Revenue, \$7,000,000

If you want Life Insurance, investigate the claims of this Company to your confidence and support, and especially examine the

TONTINE INVESTMENT POLICY

Plan now offered by the New-York Life Insurance Company, which so combines the Tontine principle in the distribution of surplus with Ordinary Life and Endowment Assurance, as to afford to those who survive certain selected periods the maximum benefit to which their superior vitality and persistence in payment of premium entitle them. The estimated results upon this class of policies appended hereto have been examined, and are indorsed by the distinguished Actuaries, SHEPPARD HOMANS, esq., and E. W. BRYANT, esq., from whose letters the following extracts are made:

"The benefits you propose to extend to those selecting this class of Policy are more varied in their character and advantages, than are afforded by any plan of Insurance now in use by any Company within my knowledge, and are such as cannot fail to render the Tontine Investment Policy a popular, safe, and highly remunerative form of Insurance."

Very truly yours,

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Consulting Actuary.

"I have no hesitation in saying that I think it more probable that the actual results will exceed than fall short of your estimates."

"The various advantages of this form of Policy are well presented in the circular explaining it, and I notice among them several methods of applying the surplus which do not appear to have ever been offered by any other Company."

Yours truly,

EDWIN W. BRYANT, Consulting Actuary.

ESTIMATED RESULTS ABOVE REFERRED TO:

Ordinary Life Policy, age 40, \$10,000. Annual Premium, \$313 00.

First Benefit.

Tontine Period, 10 yrs, annuity for life combined with dividend, \$327 90

Tontine Period, 15 yrs, annuity for life combined with dividend, \$416 30

Tontine Period, 20 yrs, annuity for life combined with dividend, \$1,160 10

Thus at end of 15 years period the annuity will pay the premium, and leave a surplus for increasing income.

Second Benefit.

To withdraw the Accumulated Profits in Cash.

Tontine Period, 10 years, 56 per cent of premiums paid Returned.

Tontine Period, 15 years, 101 per cent of premiums paid Returned.

Tontine Period, 20 years, 150 per cent of premiums paid Returned.

Third Benefit.

Surrender of Policy to the Company.